PETER PROUN'S FAMILY.

They Married Each Other Until Some of

ALBERY, April 18, "I den't know whether

old Peter H. Brown is living in New York city

yet," said an Albanian whose name is Dr. Brown, "but whether he is or not, he was the

head of about the most mixed-up family as to

consengulalty and marriage that I ever heard

of. He was married to his cousin Susan Brown

when he was 20 years old, and had a son and

a daughter by that wife. The son was named

COLONIZING MILLIONAIRES.

No Others Need Apply for Alletments of

Land at La Mirada,

The tract is on the nears the name "La Mirada," which has been built in the Mission style of architecture for Mr. McNally's espectal accommodation. If his plans are carried out, and there is every reason to believe they will be, La Mirada will have the wealthiest colonists in the State,

SUBSTITUTION

the FRAUD of the day.

CARTER'S Little Liver Pills,

Liver Pill.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's, Insist and demand

The only perfect

Take no other.

Solicited to do so.

Beware of imitations

of Same Color Wrapper, RED.

Even if

em Don't Know What Relation They Are

Pope Leo's Policy of Patient Waiting-No Hope for the Conservatives from Mis Successor-Papel Intervention Asked for in Switzerland's Internal Politica,

ROME, April 2.-In Europe two worlds are now struggling in the bosom of the Catholic world—the old conservative party, and the young, democratic, reforming, and socialistic The latter, the child of Cardinals Manning and Gibbons, of Monsignors Ireland and Ketteler, endeavors to put into effect the teachings of Leo XIII. as regards the new demands of society, especially in social and democratic matters. The former, the heir of old-fash ened schools, refractory to movement and to progress, incists obstinately on maintaining historic contingencies in their integrity in spite of the lessons of experience and the urardent, idealistic, and full of hope, has no other banner than the decrees of the Pope, no other scope than the increase of moral and material capital on this earth. The other, motionless, powerless, and thert, critical and negative like ill-tempered old men, has on its side a settled position, the assistance of the existing framework of society, and the aid of courts and Governments, with the exception of France and Spain. Rome, for a year past, has been the scene of this duel. It is in Rome that the conservative party takes refuge, endeavoring to make the oracle speak in order to condemo and demolish the "young party," the "demo-orate," and the "Americans." For the great American people plays a principal part in this historio struggie. Just as the young party halls American ideas from afar, the old party reserves its contempt and its blame for the liberties and institutions from beyond the Atlantic. Certain Bishops, certain seminaries that I might name, have gone so far as to forbid their pupils and clergy to read the speeches of the Americans. No idea can be formed of this animosity unless we go back to the time when in France rival schools fought over the classical book of De Tocqueville on the United States. The conclusions that Montesquieu's successor drew have taken form in our life. The same will be true of the forecasts of the accrate of to-day; they will come into force because they have on their side justice and the irresistible march of history.

Even now the battle seems to have been decided already. Whatever is young, living, enlightened, ideal in the clergy, as well as among laymen, turns its eye toward us. It is the future that is taking form; it is the dawn of a new period that is appearing. The rejuvenation of civilization has always followed this law. It has been fortunate for the American ideas that passions have been let loose around them, for struggle means life; a struggle is the lightning flash that cleaves the cloud and makes the sun and light appear sooner. Moreover, the courts and Governments which have questioned and pressed the Holy See in favor of their frightened flocks and alarmed interests, have suffered marked defeats, or have run against a mercliess refusal to comply with their wishes. Although some generous and impatient souls secretly reproach Lee XIII. for preserving too great a serenity, the old party has won back not an inch of territory. It is defeated. It is in vain that it appeals to the Pope that is to come. The lines of Victor Hugo might be quoted to them:

Sire, the future belongs to no man. The future belongs to God.

ritory. It is defeated. It is in with that it appears to the Pope that is to come. The lines of Victor Hugo might be quoted to them:

The future behaves to do so.

The successor of Lee XIII. will not dash his peaceral direction of moral powers is determined by the fundamental interess of society, and by and personalized in the young party, out of date conservatives at all times have illuded restorated to the proposed property of the society of the proposed property of the proposed property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical times have been added to the proposed property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have an of the proposed property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have a property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have a property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have a property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have a property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have a property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have a property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have a property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have a property of the satisface. To use George Sand's classical this moral have a property of the satisface of the control of the satisface of the course of the satisface of the

treme unity and the destruction of the autonomy of the cantons, such is the secret motive of this voyage; such the dram of the Federal Council.

Rome must receive this ambassador with assected the council of the control of the cont

dence? What renewal of youth or vitality can she look for in this peaceful revolution? As you see, the case is an interesting one for both Europe and the New World. Were it not for the gravity of the interests at stake in this de-ciding game, one could almost hope for the success of M. Zemp and his momentary allies as a matter of intellectual curiosity. Innominate.

LIFE WITH THE CIRCUS.

Incidents Attending the Visit to a Laundry

of a Migh Collar. " Walking along the stree someday in a town where we were showing," said a retired circus man, "the old man saw in a laundry window a sign reading 'Collars and cuffs 2 cents,' "'Do you take any kind of collars at that

price?' he asked the laundryman. " 'Yes, oh yes,' said the laundryman; 'everything goes here."

We had a giraffe at the time that we used to dress up for the evening parade in a sert of a dude costume with a high collar reaching from its shoulders up to under its head. The old man got one of the giraffe's collars and had it sent down to the laundry to be done up. When the

down to the laundry to be done up. When the laundryman opened the bundle and agreed it out on the counter he says. What's this? and the man that had brought it down said that it was one of the giraffe's collars, it was one of the giraffe's collars, but you he that's so, said the laundryman, just as though giraffes' collars need to be a common item of the wash in his laundry, but he hadn't had very many come in lately and they'd kind o' secanged his mind.

"Five o'clock, he said when the man asked when it would be ready, and at 5 o'clock the man found it waiting for him done up in a roll about as big as a slove pipe.

"How much? he asked.
"Two cents, said the laundryman, and he swept the two cents off the counter into the drawer without turning a hair; he was game plumb through.

grawer without turning a mair; ne was game plumb through.

"But the old man was no chump; he sent the laundryman a dollar, which was about what the work was worth, and a couple of complimentery tickets. That night the laundryman came to the circus. He was just as cool as ever, but you could see that he was pleased, easy enough, when he saw the girsife come nut wearing the collar that had been done up in his laundry."

VERMONT'S LIVING EX-GOVERNORS.

Nebraska May Boast of Eight, but the Green Mountain State Can Show Fleven, RUTLAND, Vt., April 18.-When Nebraska points to eight living ex-Governors as an evidence of the salubrity of her climate, the walls of even Vermont modesty are broken down, for eleven ex-Governors who have thus far refused to be reckoned among the majority give her claim to a seat in the front row of contestants. The venerable war Governor of the State Frederick Holbrook, is still living at Brattleboro. He was elected to office thirty-five years ago and is the oldest of these who have filled Vermont's executive chair. George W. Hendes of Morrisville filled out the unexpired term of Peter T. Washburne, who died in 1870, and John W. Stewart of Middlebury was Governor from 1870 until 1878. In 1878 Senator Redelled Proctor, the marble magnate and President Harrison's Secretary of War, was elected Governor. His successors, all of whom are living, were Roswell Farnham of Bradford, John L. Barstow of Shelburne, Samuel E. Pingree of Hartford, Ebenezer J. Ormsbes of Branden, William P. Dillingham of Waterbury, Carrol S. Page of Hyde Park, and Levi K. Fuller of Brattleboro.

Gov. Woodbury will be added to this list. boro. He was elected to office thirty-five years

tieboro.

Gov. Woodbury will be added to this list next fall and will fill out an even dozen of men who have received the State's highest offt. The Green Mountain range so equally halves Vermont that it is an inwritten but seltom if ever broken law to choose alternate Governors from opposite sides of the State.

THE FUTURE'S GREATEST CITY. A Wet Blanket on Chicago's Claim Based on Percentage Increase.

on Percentage Increase.

Prom the Albany Pimes Union.

If the Greater New York bill shall finally pass the Legislature, Gov. Morton will undoubtedly approve it, and, assuming that it will become a law, there is much speculation as to which will be the greatest city in the world a quarter of a century hence. The Greater New York will have an arenof 350 aquare miles, with a population of 3,300,000. The only city in the world that now exceeds this is London, which has about 1,000,000 more inhabitants. For the present, Chicaro has to take a back seat, but she does not despair of the future. Mr. E. L. Corthell, the engineer of the Tchuantepec Railroad in Mexico, comforts the Chicagoans by publishing an estimate that the seven largest cities of the world are adding to their population every ten years at the following rates, according to the latest census returns available: Greater London, at the rate of 18 per sent; New York theirding the whole consolidated territory, 33 per cent.; Chicago, 100 per cent.; Rerlin, 37 per cent.; Philadelphia, 25 per cent.; Rerlin, 38 per cent.; Chicago, 100 per cent.; Rerlin, 38 per cent.; Chicago, 100 per cent.; Rerlin, 38 per cent.; Philadelphia, 25 per cent.; Rerlin, 38 per cent.; Rerlin, 37 per cent.; Philadelphia, 25 per cent.; Rerlin, 38 per cent.; Rerlin, 39 per cent.; Rerlin, 39 per cent.; Rerlin, 30 per cent.; Rerlin, 30 per cent.; Rerlin, 38 per cent.; Rerlin, 37 per cent.; Rerlin, 38 per cent.; R From the Albany Times Union.

BRONXVILLE POSTMASTER.

AFTER 44 YEARS' SERFICE MR. UN-DERHILL HAS RESIGNED.

The Villame's First Postmaster Is at Yours Old, and Has Never Been Out of the State-Mis First Vote Was for Jackson-Still Smokes, but Hos Given Up Liquor. Lancaster O. Underhill, wno bears the distinction of being Brenaville's first Postmaster, and has acted in that capacity for the past forty-four years, has resigned his post, and is now awaiting the orders from Washington telling him to make way for his successor.

Mr. Underhill was born in Bronzville in 1808, and he has never been away from that village for more than six weeks at a time. When he went away he generally made visits to relatives in Dutchess county, and he has never been outside of New York State.

He lives in a little old-fashfoned two-story frame house, not more than fifty yards north of the new station of the New York and Har lem Railroad. The house was built in 1844. and Mr. Underhill personally carted all of the lumber used in its construction from Dobbs Ferry, ten miles distant. Later, when an addition was built. Mr. Underhill out the timber from the neighboring woods, and sawed the logs into planks in his father's sawmill. Until two years ago, when the New York and Har lem road built a new station, Mr. Under-hill's house was used as a waiting room and express office, besides being the Post Office.



POSTMASTER UNDERHILL.

Mr. Underhill was 16 years old when he was graduated from a little country public school which stood by itself half a mile from his father's home. After graduation Mr. Underhill started to

graduation Mr. Underhill started to his father signist and saw mill, in secontinued for twenty years.

Los ANGELES, April 10.—One of the most unique colonization schemes ever attempted in his State has been in progress of excelopment for some months, without the usual adventue may be the colonization of the most unique colonization schemes of excelopment for some months, without the usual adventue of nothing better than his real, his granter and several colonization are within a colonization scheme. which he continued for twenty years. As a young man he was a great sportsman, and loved nothing better than his rod, his gun, and his horse. Every morning it was his custom to go out during the trout season and bring home a mess of trout, which abounded bring home a mess of trout, which abounded in all the neighboring streams, to be cooked by his mother for breakfast. He was a good shot, and when he did not go fishing he would take his gun, and with his dog he would start out for a couple of hours hunting. At the expiration of the two hours he was almost always home again with a big big. Partridges, quall, woodcook, and squirrels were so plential in those days that they could almost be shot from the house porch. Mr. Underhill hunted until the fleath of his last dog, when he gave it up entirely.

bunted until the death of his last dog, when he gave it up entirely.

I had that dog for five years," said he yesterday, "and when he died it broke me up so that I never cared to go again without him.

"My greatest delight, though," continued Mr. Underhill, "was my horse. I'm afraid I was pretty much of a gambler until I got married. I always used to have a horse, and I was continually getting up races with other fellows who owned horses. I used to risk all my spending money backing my horse,"

"How did you come out?" he was asked.

"Always had pecket money," said Mr. Underhill with a twinkle in his eye.



THE UNDERHILL HOUSE

In 1834 Mr. Underhill was married to a Miss Eliza Fowler. May live the tribe to the tribe of the street in this city. Her influence at a doc store on Chatham square. Mr. Underhill first met his wife when is seen to the graves old. Mr. The first break of the was then only 14 years old. Mr. The first break to the was then only 14 years old. Mr. The first break to the was then only 14 years old. Mr. Chaerhill courted her. As she lived in New York, and as there was no ratiroad, Mr. Underhill says that he saw Miss Fowler into the made star rule only once a moeth, but Mr. Underhill says that he saw Miss Fowler more than thirty-six times before the were married. During his riles he would occasionably may be a man or a weman on the road, but Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill built the house he now live in Mr. Underhill him. At the antiversary of Mr. and Mrs. Check the work of the stage road and discovered his present when his wife died. He has four daughters and two such a sea of the work of the work of the stage road and discovered his present the present of the work of the stage road and discovered his present of the work of the stage road and discovered his present the star of the stage road and discovered his present when his wife deal work of the stage road and discovered his present when his wife deal his work of the stage road and discovered his pre THE UNDERHILL HOUSE.

AN OPPORTUNITY

SPECIAL SALE

SILVER - PLATED WARE

On account of removal to corner Broadway and 17th street, we offer our highgrade goods at the low ever since bear of the street of t

SPANISH RULE IN MEXICO.

a matter of history in Bronxville that Mr. Underhill is nover to be seen, during the season of flowers, without a boutomière in the lapel of his coat. Next to reading the daily raper Mr. Underhill delights in reading stories of travel. He can read perfectly without the aid of glasses.

Mr. Underhill is a direct descendant of John Underhill, who came to this country in 1630, and ultimately settled on Long Island.

Mr. Underhill was appointed Postmaster during Presudent Herce's Administration, Frank W. Edmunds, a New York banker and politician, got the appointment for him. Mr. Underhill is, with ma examption, the oldest Pestmaster in the United States. The citizens of Brouxville propose to present him with a testimonial and substantial git when he retires. Mrs. A. V. T. Smith has been appointed his successor. EVERYTHING FOR SPAIN AND NOTHING FOR THE NATIFES. An Outline of the Condition of Affaire

Under the Vicercant Regime-Practi-cally the Same Policy Has Seen Por-sued in the Haptess Island of Cuba, From the Boston Hernid. Crry or Mexico, April 4. One of the ancient

rulers of colonial Mexico, a haughty Spanlard, ed to say that so long as a Manchego mule or a Castilian cubbler remained in the peninsula he had a right to govern the Americas! He me ant that so long as anything Spanish was to se found in Spain, the right of the Spanlard to dominate in the colonies would endure. It was to emphasize this "right" that the

Audiencia of Mexico, in 1808, consulted against and caused to be arrest A and deposed, the lib eral minded Viceroy, Iturrigaray, who had ad-vocated allowing the native-born Mexicans a share in the colonial administration, which all white men born on Mexican soil had been debarred simply because of their creek, or American birth. The city tovernment here. that body still known as the Ayuntamiento, had been told that it "possessed no authority, except over the drags of the capital."

William and the daughter Martha. His first wife died, and Peter married again, his second The arrest of the Viceroy was but a logical wife being his first wife's cousin. Two sons were born to this marriage. Jacob and John. His son by his first wife, william, married at the age of 20, and became the father of three sequence of the policy of exclusive Spanish domination in Mexican affairs. It was the beginning of the great revolution, preceding by two years the revolt of the prost-patriot Hidalgo, and it is ignificant that the band of conspirators who broke into the Viceroy's apart-ments at eight and selzed his person were restdent Spanish merchants!

All this by way of indicating the haughtily intolerant spirit of the Spanfards, who ruled it the Mexico of that period exactly as they have done down to the present day in Cuba, ignoring the ercole, or native population, subjecting it to indignities, and holding in more honor a stupid Manchegan or Viscayan than the most intelligent and cultivated creole,

The advocates of the retention of Spanish omination in Cuba should read the history of that rule in Mexico, a system so despotic and unjust that, to this day, the Mexican hates the name of Spain, and the traditions of the harsn-ness and unrighteousness of that colonial rule are repeated, and shape the opinions of the Mexicans as regards the mother country.

That the sympathy of the Mexicans should be with the Cubans is inevitable; every Mexican knows that the islanders are fighting to throw off system of government as oppressive as any that has ever existed on this planet.

were born to this marriage. Jacob and John. His son by his first wife, whilans, married at the age of 20, and became the father of three sons. Peter, Henry, and Stechen. Williams sister Marths married at 19, and had one daughter. Frances. Peter Brown's two sons by his second wife, Jacob and John, married when they were respectively 20 and 21. Two children were born to Jacob, a girl and a bove-France and Harris they were named. Jacob's brother John had two daughters. Annie and Kate. Grandfather Peter married the third time at the age of 48. The union resulted in two daughters. Virginia and Alice.

"William Brown's son Henry married his uncele John's daughter Annie Alice, the second daughter of his grandfather. Peter Brown, by the third wife, and the other brother. Stephen, married his cousin Kate, sister of his brother Henry's wife, and became the father of two daughters. Jacob Brown, eldest son of old by or Brown, married his Annt Martha's daughter Frances. Old Feter had a nophew hamed doerge Brown, and he married Virginia, the first darcher of Feter by the third marriage. They had two children. Whether she got be wildlered with their persistent mixing up of the Brown family, and couldn't find thus to think about anything else but how to figure out just in what relation they all stood toward one another, or whether she didn't approve of keeping the name of Brown exclusively in the lamily, and couldn't find any one who was willing to give her a different name, I don't know; but Fanny Brown, Jacob's daughter, never married. I am not a relative of that aiready too much related family of Brown, but I happened to be at a little reusion they had in New York a few years ago. There were forty of the family present, every one a descendant of Peter Brown. The only deaths there had been in the family present, every one a descendant of Peter Brown. The only deaths there had been in the family present, every one a descendant of Peter Brown the elder, and every me named Brown. The only deaths there had been in the family hen In theory, under the colonial regime, every great office in the viceregal Government was open to the crecies as well as to men born on the open to the crecies as well as to men born on the soil of Spain, and, reading the laws of the Indies one finds this strongly insisted upon; in practice, however, it is all the other way, for every post was held by a Spaniard. The pettless offices were reserved invariably for Spaniards. In the Church, the army, and the law, all places were for the Spaniard, and the holicy determining this discrimination was avowedly adopted to keep in office men considered to be more likely to be loyal to the Crown than the creoies. Every Spaniard in office aimed atencieting binnerf. Even in mercantile life the Spaniard was dominant, and, by a system of fixing the prices on merchandise landed at Vera Cruz or Acapulco, all possibility of competition was stopped.

No Others Need Apply for Allotments of Land at Las Mirada.

From the Son Francisco Examéne.

Los Angeles, April 10.—One of the most unique colonization schemes ever attempted in this State has been in procress of excelonment for some months, without the usual admits of some months of the millionaire Andrew McNally of Altadena and Chicago, member of the publishing firm of Rand, McNally & Co., real catale owner, capitalist, man of affairs, and public-sprinted citizen. Mr. McNally fell in love with souther of the millionaire and public-sprinted citizen. Mr. McNally fell in love with souther of the millionaire of the millionaire of the months of the months of the millionaire of the millionaire of the months of the millionaire of the months of the latter in a luxurious style. The best ended of the manufacture of olive oil.

The roperty has been sublivited, and is now being sold to friends of Mr. McNally, all the parthasers being millionaires of chicago and New York, who, having acquired sufficient except of the manufacture of olive oil.

The roperty has been sublivited, and is now being sold to friends of Mr. McNally, all the parthasers when the purchasers, all men of high standing and great wealth, and that all have healthy and happy.

It is sold Mr. McNally siready has stry of these plutocrate purchasers, all men of high standing and great wealth, and that all have healthy and happy.

It is sold Mr. McNally siready has stry of these plutocrate purchasers, all men of high standing and great wealth, and that all have healthy and happy.

It is sold Mr. McNally siready has st

often did, they found the entire Spanish influence eagainst them, from the Archbishop of McKloo down to the smallest in jung shop boy in the thendas, or gracery stores. It was a gigantic Spanish ring which had Mexico by the throat, an inwilling tribute payer to the combination. Spanish merchants having Mexico by the throat, an inwilling tribute payer to the combination. Spanish merchants having Mexico by the throat, an inwilling tribute payer to the combination. Spanish merchants having Mexico by the throat, an inwilling tribute payer to the combination. Spanish merchants for their daughters, who were destined to marry the imported cierk or keeper of accounts.

The Government here in the colonial epoch was a wast and combrous administrative machine. There was an elaborate system of checks and balances, osiensibly to prevent fraud and conserve the revenues, but in reality the offices were inordinately multiplied to give more posts to Spaniards. Out of a revenue of \$20,000,000 only \$0,000,000 found its way to the royal coffers in spain, while often great sums were sent to Havana or to the Philippine Islands to eke out the insufficient revenues of those colonies. It was not the 20,000,000 of hard dollars that constituted the measure of the burden borne by the Mexicons; extortion was symstematized, and Mexico was plundered as is Cuba in our time. By this commercial system the neople of Mexico where made to pay a tremendous tribute to the avarice of the merchants, who in turn were robbel by the officials. Mexico was as a sucked orange.

No Mexican might plant a vineyard for wine, or set out olive trees, or undertake any industry; all these sources of wealth were forbidden, the idea being that Mexicans must depend on Saain for wine and oil and merchandise. The participated his parishioners to set out vines, incurred the bustility of the vicercal Government for that act.

Not only did the spirit of monopoly crush out not only did the spirit of monopoly crush out only went of the vicercal for monopoly crush out only we

illity of the viceregal Government for that act. Not only did the spirit of monopoly crush intentive enterprise and throttle all industries, but it went so far as to prevent the extension of learning in the colonies. It was frankly said that the creates must not be allowed books and instruction, less they become able to govern themselves. Revolutions, it was asserted, always originated among the educated creates. This was sufficient; the law went forth that they must not be allowed instruction. The study of chemistry was allowed in Mexico, but was prohibited in Hopota, where also botatical

they must not be allowed instruction. The study of chemistry was allowed in Mexico, but was prohibited in flogoia, where also botacleal works were not allowed to be published. Fruiting preses were only permitted in these coloness Mexico, Buenos Ayres, and Fern and the people of Cara-is were fluity told they could hot have preses and type.

Shepe entering Vera Cruz were searched to prevent the introduction of books not of a character of the books not of a character of the books not of a character of the books brought here. Even houses were invaded in their persons for the nature of the books brought here. Even houses were invaded in the quest for dangerous books, and one young Mexican, of the a single case, was, on the information given by his mother, thrown into the dangeons of the inquisition because he was found to posses a copy of one of Houseau's works. After a time this vigilance was refused, but the commercial monapoly was only broken by the revolution. It is cardious fact that, when the province of Buenos Ayres asked the Council of the Indies for reconsision to establish a school of mathematics, it was told that learning was not proper for colonists.

The whole policy of Spain was to keep her colonies a state of brutch ignerance and to meal set their people mere erres, tributary to her facility of panniards were, as to-day, energetic, hard

RICORD'S SUCCESSOR.

The New and Successful Method of Caring the Wasting Diseases of Men. Sterlity, and also Variousele, Hydrosie, Gravel, and Stone in the Bladder, Without Cat.



are far in advance of anything known in this country at the present of anything known in this country at the present of anything and chronic inflammation of the bladder any enlanguages. For many contact of the probate grant of all all stills in treatment, which is both simple and cleasant depility. Failing Powers, Draina Losses, Sexual Neutralihems or Enlaustion of Nerva Force, rapidly disappear and are replaced by a condition of strength, drilly, and here power that are a revealation to the pat. In.

WITH ENSESSES IN EVERTY STATE.

There can be no doubt but that the mantle of There can be no doubt but that the mante of Fillippe librort, the greatest specialist in Diseases of Men, has fallen upon the shoulders of a worthy successor and an American. Dr. H. H. Kane of New York city, who has personally stuffed and applied the methods of the great Frenchman, and wan pends several

months every year abroad in study, experiments, and operations, has not only carried out with success
the wonderful methods of his predecessor, but has

inaugurated new operations and new methods that

are far in advance of anything known in this country

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A sample of liquid Sozodont by mail, provided you mention this publication and send three cents for postage. Address the Proprietors of Sozodont, HALL & RUCKEL, Wholesald Druggists, New York City.

MACEO'S BRILLIANT VICTORY. The Scene of the Battle and the Northern

Line of Spanish Retreat. This is a map of the eastern third of the

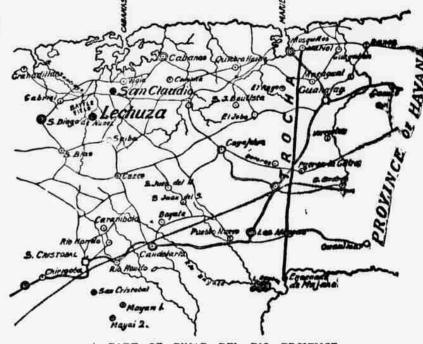
Pinar del Rio province of Cuba, showing the scene of the great victory won by the patriot Gen. Maceo over the Spaniards on Saturday last. The battle occurred at Lechuza, about fifteen miles west of the trochaline and directly south of Cabafias Bay, on the north coass of which the town of Cabafias is situated. Lechuza is not even a small village, but is a

country store with two or three houses surcounding it. To the north of that place is the augar estate San Claudio, near Cabañas Bay. The Spaniards advanced against Maceo from attack upon Maceo. Debos attacked, relying upon others to support him. Incian arrived after Debos had been driven

north, surrounded by Macco's men and under a constant fire of seven hours. Debos made a last stand at the Stone Sugar House on the shore of Cabafias Bay. Gen. Inclan, aided by a gunboat, saved the remnant from annihilation.

Maceo returned to camp after the fight. He is apparently in no hurry to cross the trochs.

The Spanish attribute this defeat to Col, Sanchez Hechavarria, who, as they say, failed to support Col. Debos and Gen. Inolan in the moment of peril. Col. Ulpiano Sanches Hechavarria is a Cuban and brother of Francisco Sanchez Hechavarria, the revolutionary leaded



A PART OF PINAR DEL RIO PROVINCE.

Mariel, and found him at Lechuza, where he who took to Cuba an expedition from the whipped them, and they had to retire north to United States early in September, 1898. France San Claudio, a mile or so south of Cabañas Hay, where a gunboat protected their defeated col-

This man is made from the official military map of the province of Pinar del Rio, drawn by the topographic staff of the Captain-General Lechuza is about thirty-five miles

southwest of Havana Maceo had been encamped upon the hills around Lechuza for eight days. Weyler had perhaps shot. 30,000 men along the trocha awaiting any insurgent attempt to cross, with 10,000 others, reconnoitring columns under Gen. Inclan. Col.

cisco landed in the province of Santiago de Cuba, where his brother was operating with a Spanish column. Immediately the Captain-General called Ulpiano to Havana. Although he is loyal to Spain, he was accused by the Spaniards of having relations with his brother in the insurgent camp. Luck has been against him at Lechuza, and in view of the character of Gen. Weyler, he will surely be punished, and

Another brother of Sanches Hechavarria named Urbano, is also a well-known revolution-ist, who served in the last war, and is now as Debos was ordered to operate a combination | Vera Cruz, Mexico.

GEN. ANTONIO MACEO.

Brothers Dead on the Field of Battle, José Antonio Maceo, the Cuban tieneral, was

born at Santiago de Cuba July 14, 1848. His parents were Marcos Maceo and Mariana Grajales, mulattors of that city, and well esteemed for their honesty and intelligence. Maceo's mother was married twice. By her first marriage with N. Reglieiferos, she had four sons, Felipe, Manuel, Fermin, and Gusto. The three latter died on the field of battle, fighting against Spain during the last war. Felipe was so seriously wounded by the Spanish that he is By her second marriage Mariana Grajales had seven sons, including



colonies in a state of brutlet ignorance also be make ther people mere serfs, tributary to her focal system.

The repairable were, as to-day, enercetic, hard workers, and with a certain grandeur of exherition, in his act in their people works; but they were rarely intellectual men, and were dontones in the intervence of the colonies and amass for his people of the colonies and amass for form the state of the colonies and amass for form the state of the emolument of the native Spaniard, and that the people of the colonies were, by the very fact of heirs colonies, that it is colonies and amass for the emolument of the native Spaniard, and that the people of the colonies were, by the very fact of heirs colonies, that it is colonies and amass for criment. All the cubins now here tall he same story of Spanish domination in their islent in the form the colonies of Spanish domination in their islent in the colonies of Spanish domination in their islent in the colonies of Spanish domination in their islent in the colonies of Spanish towersments in the colonies of Spanish towersments in the colonies of Spanish towersments in the colonies of Spanish towersments.

I am not condemning all Spaniarity for from the colonies of Spanish towersments in the form the state of Niewins. Julio was the form the state of Niewins. Julio was the form the state of Niewins. Julio was the form the state of Niewins and the state of Niewins and the state of Niewins and the form of the state of the state of the form of the state of the state of the form of t

ing in the country as a peasant, employed in a farm. He joined, with his brothers, the rebel franks, and was admitted as a soldier. By his bravery he reached the rank of Major-General, and, after Gomez, was the most important chief of the last revolution. Two of his more important chief of the last revolution. Two of his more important battles in the former war were those of Demajagua, in Holguin, and La Galleta, in which he defeated Gen. Martinez Campos. His campaigu at Baracoa was also very brilliant, in 1878 he had his greatest triumph at San Ulpiano, where the Spanish column of San Quintin had to retire before Maceo, leaving 100 dead on the field. In that action the Spanish were commanded by Fidel Santocildes, the same one who was killed in this war by Macco's forces at the lattle of Feralejo.

When the neace of Zanjon was arranged, Maceo did not like to agree to any treaty with Spain. He continued fighting two months more. Gen. Martinez Campos, under the date of March 19, 1878, wrote thus to the Frime Minister, Canovas del Castillo:

"It is very difficult to arrange the peace in Santiago de Cuba, where Antonio Macco rules, lie was a peasant, and is now a General. His ambition is enormous, his courage great, his prestige immense among his countrymen. He is a man of high natural talent, and for him nothing could be done, notwithstanding the wishes of the Cuban Government. He has convinced Vicente Garcia that to yield is a dishonor,"

Macco was compelled to leave Cuba, but he did not sign the peace. He came to the United States, and afterward went to South America, conspiring always against Spain. In 1860 he structured that the peace of the was discontinued to the United States, and afterward went to South America, conspiring always against Spain. In 1860 he structured to the United States, and afterward went to South America, conspiring always against Spain. In 1860 he structured to the states of the was discontinued to the states. He was discontinued to the states of the was discontinued to the state of the was discontinued to the same of the state of the was discontinued to the same of the state of t